4: Kubilitzky G-4, 5 (no date) 1939 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

651 individuals residing in the rural parts of the country is slightly higher, due to the lower standard of living.

●745 An employees' sickness-insurance fund was created in 1928 to provide for medical treatment, especially of the poorer classes. Membership in this organization is compulsory for all workers and employees, except farm laborers and State employees. Monthly contributions, equal in amount, are made by both the employer and the employee, according to wage classes, of which there are six. For wage class I (daily wage, 4 lits; weekly wage, 24 lits; and monthly wage, 100 lits) the monthly payment to the sick fund is 5.40 lits. The payments for each wage class are progressively higher, until for class VI (daily wage, 12.01 lits and over; weekly wage, 73 lits and over; and monthly wage, 301 lits and over) the payment to the sick fund is 21.60 lits. The maximum benefit allowed ranges from 3 lits for wage class I to 14 lits for wage class VI.

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An additional amount (10 percent of the monthly payments made to the sick fund) is contributed in equal shares by the employer and the employee to the Labor Chamber.

647 All State employees contribute 6 percent of their wages to a pension
456 fund. Furthermore, from 4.5 percent to 18.73 percent of the wages of
945 a married State employee are deducted for the special fund created to balance the budget, the deduction of a single employee varing between 11.7 percent to 24.53 percent. These deductions apply to State employees residing in Kaunas, Klaipeda, the Klaipeda Territory, and abroad. The deductions made from wages of State employees residing in the rural parts of the country vary from 9.5 percent to 23.73 percent for married, and from 15.3 percent to 29.53 percent for single persons. These rates became effective on April 1, 1937.

651 Tax deductions from wages amount to 10 percent; however, a
465 certain amount is exempt from taxation. In the case of a single worker the exemption applies to all wages under 36.50 lits per week. Ten percent of the amount exceeding 36.50 lits per week is subject to taxation and is determined in accordance with the family status of the worker. The result of this, in practice, is that married workers with one child do not pay taxes.

456 Contributions for social, sickness, accident, old-age, and disability insurance amount in all to 9 percent, 4½ percent of which are paid by the employer and the remaining 4½ percent by the worker.